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**2a) Linearity: Residual plots are useful.** A curved pattern in residuals suggests non-linearity.

**2b) Constant Variance: Residual plots are useful.** A "fan shape" indicates heteroscedasticity (non-constant variance).

**2c) Independence: Residual plots are not helpful.** Independence violations (like autocorrelation in time series) are better detected with specialized plots/tests (Durbin–Watson, lag plots), not residual vs. fitted plots.

**2d) Zero Mean: Residual plots help.** Residuals should scatter around zero; systematic bias indicates violation.

**3)** The regression equation is:  $\text{Weight} = 1.37 + 0.467(\text{WingLength})$ . The slope is **0.467**.

**5)**  $\text{Weight} = 1.37 + 0.467(\text{WingLength}) \rightarrow \text{Intercept} = \mathbf{1.37}$

**7)** For each additional millimeter of wing length, the predicted sparrow weight increases by about 0.467 grams on average.

**9)** The regression standard error  $S = \mathbf{1.39959}$  (from the output).

**11)** The degrees of freedom for the regression standard error are **114**. This comes from  $n-2$  (since simple linear regression estimates 2 parameters: slope + intercept). Here  $n = 116$ , so  $116 - 2 = 114$ .